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1516				
17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
18	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
1920	JAIME JENSEN, On Behalf of Herself and All Others Similarly Situated,	Case No.:		
21	Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:		
22	v.	1. VIOLATION OF THE UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW, Business and		
2324	NATROL, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,	Professions Code §17200 <i>et seq.</i> ; and 2. VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT, Civil Code		
25	Defendant.	§1750 et seq.		
26		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
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Plaintiff Jaime Jensen brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated against Defendant Natrol, LLC ("Natrol" or "Defendant") and states:

NATURE OF ACTION

- 1. Defendant manufactures, markets, sells, and distributes biotin supplements. The products are: Biotin 5000 mcg Fast Dissolve, Biotin 10,000 mcg Maximum Strength, and Biotin 10,000 mcg Fast Dissolve (collectively, "Biotin Products"). On the front of the Biotin Products, Defendant represents that its Biotin Products "Promote[] Healthy Hair and Strong Nails." On the front of the Biotin Products, Defendant also represents the Products support energy or energy production. These representations are collectively referred to as the "health benefit representations." Defendant's health benefit representations are false, misleading and reasonably likely to deceive the public.
- 2. The sole active ingredient in Defendant's Biotin Products is biotin. Biotin is a colorless, water soluble B vitamin found in many foods, including several fruits and vegetables, liver, salmon, cereals, and other foods. Biotin serves as a biochemical co-factor (a helper of sorts) for certain enzymatic reactions and is involved in the metabolism of fats, carbohydrates, and amino acids.
- 3. The human body only requires a finite amount of biotin on a daily basis for it to perform its enzymatic functions as there are a finite number of enzymes that use biotin. Once there is sufficient biotin in the body, saturation occurs and the body just does not use this surplus biotin. The Institute of Medicine has set an adequate intake (AI) for biotin at 30 micrograms (mcg) per day for people 19 years and older and even less for younger people. Dietary Reference Intakes for Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Folate, Vitamin B12, Pantothenic Acid, Biotin, and Choline ("IOM Dietary Reference Intakes"), INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, at pp. 374, 382, available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/6015/dietary-reference-intakes-for-thiamin-riboflavin-niacin-vitamin-b6-folate-vitamin-b12-pantothenic-acid-biotin-and-choline. More than sufficient

¹ Plaintiff reserves the right to add additional products upon completion of discovery.

biotin is derived from the daily diets of the general U.S. population as healthy persons ingest anywhere from 30mcg-60mcg of biotin from their daily diets.

- 4. While persons (1) with exceedingly rare conditions that cause biotin deficiencies, or (2) who chronically ingest inordinate amounts of raw egg whites, can require biotin supplementation, other than these few rare exceptions, healthy people already have more than adequate, if not excessive, amounts of biotin derived from their diet. In fact, average biotin intake among North American adults is anywhere from 35-70 mcg per day. Yet, the 5000 mcg product is 150 times more than the AI and the 10,000 mcg products are 300 times more than the AI. Thus, even though the IOM has yet to set a DRI (daily recommended intake) for biotin, these mega-dose amounts are far beyond any conceivable range that would ever be beneficial.
- 5. Biotin is a co-factor for five carboxylase enzymes. A co-factor is a molecule that interacts with an enzyme to facilitate that enzyme's ability to carry out its biochemical functions. Biotin attaches itself to these enzymes, thereby helping each of them perform their respective functions. The body only needs a finite amount of biotin on a daily basis to perform these functions. Thus, biotin is not a "more is better" substance, nor is more biotin needed from supplementation to complete these daily enzymatic functions. In short, once one consumes a sufficient amount of biotin, which is easily met by the general population in their everyday diets, the remainder becomes functionally superfluous and does not convey any additional health benefits.
- 6. Therefore, with the exception of the two exceedingly rare conditions discussed above, for the general population the biotin supplements sold by Defendant are unneeded, superfluous and will not provide any benefits, let alone support healthy hair and strong nails. That is because the general population already consumes sufficient, if not excessive, amounts of biotin from their daily diets.
- 7. The only apparent scientific support for biotin supplements affecting hair or nails is from studies of people with what is called "frank" deficiency e.g., those with rare biotin deficiency conditions. Such persons, as a result of their conditions, experience a variety of

symptoms including hair loss and nail problems. Some studies have shown that in persons with these very rare conditions, biotin supplementation can improve hair/nail health. But these are persons who already have serious and rare conditions and, most important, the results of these few studies cannot be extrapolated to healthy persons in the general population, as persons in the general population are not biotin deficient and, as noted above, already consume sufficient biotin in their daily diets. Defendant also cannot represent that its Biotin Products help treat or cure the symptoms of these diseases, as FDA law precludes manufacturers of dietary supplements from representing that their dietary supplements treat or cure diseases.

- 8. In this regard, the 2000 Institute of Medicine Report from the National Academy of Sciences on Dietary Reference Intakes for Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Folate, Vitamin B12, Pantothenic Acid, Biotin, and Choline states that, "No definitive studies demonstrate evidence of biotin deficiency in normal individuals in any group resulting from inadequate intakes." IOM Dietary Reference Intakes p. 381. Thus, the IOM concluded in 2000, and this conclusion remains true today, that while there was a limited amount of information regarding biotin intakes this information indicates that "[T]here is little cause for concern about the adequacy of biotin intake for healthy people..." *Id.* at pp. 385-86. Since there is little concern for the adequacy of biotin intake for healthy people (e.g., people who do not have one of the rare biotin deficiencies described above) and since the need for biotin is finite, Defendant's Biotin Products are superfluous, unneeded and certainly do not support the health of hair and nails as represented. Furthermore, to the extent that Defendant contends that its Biotin Products provide energy support, this too is false, for the same reasons - Defendant's Biotin Products are superfluous and not used. In short, Defendant's Biotin Products are worthless and provide no health benefits.
- 9. As a result of the foregoing, the mega-dose Biotin Products to be taken in daily doses ranging from 5000 mcg to 10,000 mcg as sold by Defendant are superfluous and unneeded and they will not and do not provide any benefits at all, let alone support healthy hair and strong nails.

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- 10. Thus, Defendant's health benefit representations are false, misleading and reasonably likely to deceive consumers. As a result, consumers including Plaintiff and members of the proposed Classes have purchased Biotin Products that do not perform as advertised.
- 11. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and other similarly situated consumers who purchased the Biotin Products to halt the dissemination of this false, misleading, and deceptive advertising message, correct the false and misleading perception it has created in the minds of consumers, and obtain redress for those who have purchased the Biotin Products. Based on violations of California unfair competition laws (detailed below), Plaintiff seeks injunctive and restitutionary relief for consumers who purchased the Biotin Products.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 12. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2). The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 and is a class action in which there are in excess of 100 class members and some members of the Class are citizens of a state different from Defendant.
- 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is authorized to conduct and does conduct business in California, including this District. Defendant marketed, promoted, distributed, and sold the Biotin Products in California, and Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with this State and/or sufficiently availed itself of the markets in this State through its promotion, sales, distribution, and marketing within this State, including this District, to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible.
- 14. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1391(a) and (b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred while she resided in this judicial district. Venue is also proper under 18 U.S.C. §1965(a) because Defendant transacts substantial business in this District.

PARTIES

15. During the relevant time period, Plaintiff Jaime Jensen resided in San Francisco, California. Approximately three years ago, Plaintiff Jensen was first exposed to, saw and relied

upon Defendant's health benefit representations by reading the Biotin 5,000 mcg Fast Dissolve label. She purchased the Product at a Costco in San Francisco, California in reliance on Defendant's health benefit representations and paid approximately \$15-20 for the Product. The Biotin Product Plaintiff Jensen purchased did not and could not provide the represented health benefits. Had Plaintiff Jensen known the truth about Defendant's misrepresentations, she would not have purchased the Biotin Product. As a result, Plaintiff Jensen suffered injury in fact and lost money at the time of purchase.

16. Defendant Natrol, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company, with its corporate headquarters located at 21411 Prairie Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311. Defendant Natrol markets and sells the Biotin Products to tens of thousands of consumers nationwide, including in California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Biotin Products

17. Defendant manufactures, distributes, markets, and sells over-the-counter biotin products. This lawsuit concerns three of those products — Biotin 5000 mcg Fast Dissolve, Biotin 10,000 mcg Maximum Strength, and Biotin 10,000 mcg Fast Dissolve (collectively, "Biotin Products"). The Biotin Products are marketed as supplements with the purpose of providing certain health benefits. The Biotin Products are sold in major food, drug, and mass retail outlets in the country including, but not limited to Costco and Walgreens. A single container of the Biotin Products retails for approximately \$6.00-\$11.00.

The Uniform Health Benefits Message

18. Throughout the relevant time period, Defendant has consistently conveyed the health benefits message to consumers throughout California and the United States.

Consumer Exposure to the Health Benefits Message

19. Each and every consumer who purchases the Biotin Products is exposed to the deceptive health benefit representations, which appear prominently and conspicuously on the front of each Biotin Product as shown below:



Copies of representative labels are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

The Impact of Defendant's Wrongful Conduct

20. Plaintiff and Class members have been and will continue to be deceived or misled by Defendant's deceptive health benefit representations. Plaintiff and the Class members have been damaged in their purchases of the Biotin Products and have been deceived into purchasing the Biotin Products that they believed, based on Defendant's representations, would provide them health benefits, when, in fact, they do not.

CLASS DEFINITION AND ALLEGATIONS

21. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all other similarly situated

1	consumers pursuant to Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and		
2	seeks certification of the following Class:		
3		Nationwide Class Action	
4		All consumers who, within the applicable statute of limitations period until the date notice is disseminated, purchased Biotin Products	
5	in the United States.		
6		Excluded from this Class are Defendant and its officers,	
7		directors, employees and those who purchased Biotin Products for the purpose of resale.	
8			
9	22.	In the alternative, Plaintiff seeks certification of the following Class:	
10		Multi-State Class Action	
11		All consumers who, within the applicable statute of limitations period until the date notice is disseminated, purchased Biotin Products	
12		in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Washington.	
13		Excluded from this Class are Defendant and its officers,	
14		directors, employees and those who purchased Biotin Products	
15		for the purpose of resale.	
16	23.	In the alternative, Plaintiff seeks certification of the following Class:	
17		California-Only Class Action All California consumers who within the applicable statute of	
18		limitations period until the date notice is disseminated, purchased Biotin Products.	
19			
20		Excluded from this Class are Defendant and its officers, directors and employees, and those who purchased Biotin Products for the	
21	24.	purpose of resale. Numerosity. The members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all	
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23	members of the Classes is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the proposed		
24	Classes contain thousands of purchasers of Biotin Products who have been damaged by		
25	Defendant's conduct as alleged herein. The precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff.		
26	25.	Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact. This	
27	23.	Existence and I redominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact. This	
28		- 7 -	

action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) whether Defendant's health benefit representations discussed above are misleading, or objectively reasonably likely to deceive;
 - (b) whether Defendant's alleged conduct is unlawful;
 - (c) whether the alleged conduct constitutes violations of the laws asserted;
 - (d) whether Defendant engaged in false or misleading advertising; and
- (e) whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to appropriate remedies, including restitution, corrective advertising, and injunctive relief.
- 26. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes because, *inter alia*, all Class members were injured through the uniform misconduct described above and were subject to Defendant's deceptive health benefit representations on the front of each and every Biotin Product container. Plaintiff is also advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of herself and all members of the Classes.
- 27. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Classes. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff has no adverse or antagonistic interests to those of the Classes.
- 28. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by individual Class members is relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be entailed by individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would thus be virtually impossible for members of the Classes, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs done to them. Furthermore, even if Class members could afford such individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. Individualized

litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

- 29. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on behalf of the entire Classes, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Classes, to enjoin and prevent Defendant from engaging in the acts described, and requiring Defendant to provide full restitution to Plaintiff and Class members.
- 30. Unless a Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of its conduct that were taken from Plaintiff and Class members.
- 31. Unless an injunction is issued, Defendant will continue to commit the violations alleged, and the members of the Classes and the general public will continue to be deceived.

COUNT I

Violation of Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq. Fraudulent Business Acts and Practices (On Behalf of the Nationwide, Multi-State, or California-Only Class)

- 32. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.
 - 33. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Classes.
- 34. As alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's conduct because she purchased Defendant's Biotin Product in reliance on Defendant's claim that the Biotin Product would provide her with health benefits, but did not receive a Biotin Product that provided those benefits.
- 35. Plaintiff suffered that injury at the time of her purchase, when she bought a product that does not deliver the benefits Defendant promises.
- 36. The Unfair Competition Law, Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq. ("UCL") prohibits any "fraudulent" business act or practice and any false or misleading

advertising.

- 37. In the course of conducting business, Defendant committed "fraudulent business act[s] or practices" and false, deceptive or misleading advertising by, *inter alia*, making the health benefit representations (which also constitutes advertising within the meaning of §17200) regarding the Biotin Products on the Biotin Products' labeling, as set forth more fully herein.
- 38. Defendant's actions, claims and misleading statements, as more fully set forth above, are false, misleading and/or likely to deceive the consuming public within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq.
- 39. Plaintiff and other members of the Classes have in fact been deceived as a result of their reliance on Defendant's material health benefit representations. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of their purchase(s) of Defendant's Biotin Products that do not provide health benefits.
- 40. Unless restrained and enjoined, Defendant will continue to engage in the above described conduct. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.
- 41. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated, and the general public, seeks restitution of all money obtained from Plaintiff and the members of the Classes collected as a result of unfair competition, an injunction prohibiting Defendant from continuing such practices, corrective advertising, and all other relief this Court deems appropriate, consistent with Business & Professions Code §17203.

COUNTI

Violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act – Civil Code §1750 et seq. (On Behalf of the Nationwide and California-Only Classes)

- 42. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in the paragraphs above, as if fully set forth herein.
- 43. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Nationwide and California-Only Classes.
 - 44. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,

California Civil Code §1750, et seq. (the "Act").

- 45. Plaintiff is a consumer as defined by California Civil Code §1761(d). The Biotin Products are "goods" within the meaning of the Act.
- 46. Defendant violated and continues to violate the Act by engaging in the following practices proscribed by California Civil Code §1770(a) in transactions with Plaintiff and the Classes which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of the Biotin Products:
 - (5) Representing that [the Biotin Products have]... characteristics,... uses [and] benefits... which [they do] not have....

* * *

- 47. Pursuant to California Civil Code §1782(d), Plaintiff and the Classes seek a Court order enjoining the above described wrongful acts and practices of Defendant and for restitution and disgorgement.
- 48. Pursuant to §1782 of the Act, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing by certified mail of the particular violations of §1770 of the Act and demanded that Defendant rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers of Defendant's intent to so act. A copy of the letter is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 49. If Defendant fails to rectify or agree to rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers within 30 days of the date of written notice pursuant to §1782 of the Act, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to add claims for actual, punitive and statutory damages, as appropriate.
 - 50. Defendant's conduct is fraudulent, wanton and malicious.
- 51. Pursuant to §1780(d) of the Act, attached hereto as Exhibit C is the affidavit showing that this action has been commenced in the proper forum.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for a judgment:
 - A. Certifying the Classes as requested herein;
 - B. Awarding restitution and disgorgement of Defendant's revenues to Plaintiff and

1	the proposed Class members;			
2	C.	Awarding injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including: enjoining		
3	Defendant fr	Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein;		
4	D.	Ordering Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;		
5	E.	Awarding attorneys' fees and costs; and		
6	F.	Providing such further relief as may be just and proper.		
7	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL			
8	Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of her claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.			
9	Dated: June	5, 2017	BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN & BALINT, P.C.	
11			/s/Patricia N. Syverson	
12	Patricia N. Syverson (203111)			
13			Manfred P. Muecke (222893) 600 W. Broadway, Suite 900	
14			San Diego, California 92101 psyverson@bffb.com mmuecke@bffb.com	
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24			mchang@siprut.com Telephone: (312) 236-0000	
25			Attorneys for Plaintiff	
26			1 moneys for 1 minum	
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28			- 12 -	

Class Action Complaint

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 5, 2017, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the Electronic mail notice list

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on June 5, 2017.

/s/Patricia N. Syverson

Patricia N. Syverson (203111) BONNETT FAIRBOURN FRIEDMAN & BALINT, P.C. 600 W. Broadway, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 798-4593

- 13 -Class Action Complaint